FEEDBACK

TV Review

LEST WE FORGET OR NEVER KNEW

Channel 4 recently showed an Australian-made TV film *The Dunera Boys*. It is about the conditions suffered by 'enemy alien' Jews in internment camps. Working people having spent their lives here and speaking no German, (nor necessarily ever having connection with Germany proper; and middle class and professional people from Germany and Austria (no accident, they were the only refugees that were accepted after 1933) were rounded up and sent to various concentration camps usually among rabid Nazis. This is about one batch, sent on the Dunera to Australia (some, sent to Canada, were less fortunate, and were torpedoed — the Dunera escaped U boats because the British soldiers had thrown suitcases bought in Germany overboard after looting it and the U boats following thought the boat contained German POWS which in a way they did).

In Australia they were unwelcome, but, interned in the outback, made a little improvised university in their huts while the musicians created an Old Vienna.

The salient facts of the film were basically true. It was however a falsification of history none the less. The episode (subsequently declared by the producer to be a one-off incident, which is untrue, to avoid criticisms of being anti-British) was part of a deliberate plan. It is shown as a 'cock-up' by the British authorities, all a big mistake for which they later apologise but are prevented by the Australian bureaucracy. The British officer thinks they are Nazis and is not 'fooled by those whiskers' of the rabbi. To explain this lunacy, we even get a repeat of the absurd war-time propaganda story of how everyone was scared stiff of paratroopers 'dressed as nuns' infiltrating (which soon became a standard joke). . . the Australians greet the Jews with stones and bottles since they are thought to be Italians right up to the internment camp and even then. . . maybe it was the whiff of garlic from the Galician rabbi?

What are the facts? Nobody was stupid enough to confuse Orthodox Jews with Nazis. The reason for hatred of the German Jews was not the ignorance of anti-Nazis, it was plain anti-Semitism.

The professional officer class was largely anti-Semitic, exacerbated by pro-Arab ism because of their Palestine experience; but their pro-Arabism was because they enjoyed being and mixing with 'pashas' and 'effendis' while 'booting the wogs', not yet into the new age of imperialist decline. A large proportion were pro-Hitler ('look what he did for the German Army'). A number of upper-class people entering the Services, or re-joining their old regiments, were Fascists; many Chief Constables had given them a tip off that they would be interned and better get quick out of civilian life.

The staff sergeant types were brutal enough (to British soldiers under sentence as much as anyone); the conditions of internment brought out all the incipient Nazi in them, treating the internees as 'scum'.

Working class attitudes were completely different. The average urban dweller knew Jews, working class and middle class, knew what Nazis were, had experience of fascism and anti-fascism, and politically the workers were in 1940 sold on the idea that the extreme left, anarchists and all, had been right to talk about active armed resistance (at least abroad), and felt (outside the Communist Party which was still pro-Hitler) that Resistance in Europe alone would save them from Hitler. They welcomed anti-Nazi activists, with the same accord as they applauded the incoming Black regiments arriving from Jamaica and Africa, or the Sikhs, marching down the gangplanks. They sympathised with the victims of Nazism. Things have changed, no doubt, but we are talking about 1940.

The turning point as regards the treatment of Jewish refugees from Germany came when Churchill formed the Coalition and wanted Ernest Bevin in the Cabinet, as a tough hardened union bureaucrat from whom the workers would take draconian measures they would not take from a Tory. He needed a safe Labour seat to get Bevin into Parliament, so Major Nathan obligingly resigned his and went to the Lords. Major Nathan (who wearing another hat, was a leading figure in the Jewish Board of Deputies) put forward the case (placed in the mouth of a major in the TV film, but one of no political importance), for treating Jewish victims of Nazism differently from Nazis — a fact then alien to British Conservatives generally, who thought people who could oppose their country's lawful government decisions far worse than those who ran it; and to the populists who felt 'they started the war so let them see what it's like'.

An interesting footnote is that we took advantage of this to press Maj. Nathan for British fascists and German Nazis to be divided from German anti-Nazis, including Jews, and British anti-fascists, including IRA, in the internment camps. This of course was logical, but it made nonsense of the whole policy. The new Home Secretary, Herbert Morrison, always alive to the political advantages, saw the disadvantages of harassing anti-fascists.

Generally the deliberate policy of harassing all Germans was ended at that point. But there was no 'muddle' or mistake. That is deliberate misrepresentation, designed to convey that it was a 'war against fascism' because the enemy happened to be fascist; ageing right-wingers still say with forced incredulity, 'How can you call *me* a fascist I fought against fascism' (ask them if they fought *for* Soviet Communism from 1941-5!) It was only the irony of events that Hitler turned on his financial backers and that the right wing found itself fighting against its own creation.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST POLICE REPRESSION NEWSLETTER

The independent and un-funded CAPR set up four months ago by victims of the police's harassment and violence has held a Conference on September 14th which attracted 100 people. The conference decided to organise a demonstration against the PUBLIC ORDER LAW REFORM to be held in East London on Saturday January 25th. Beginning in London Fields, Hackney it will go past Dalston Lane and Stoke Newington police stations. They will also be leafletting, picketing police stations in the weeks prior to the demonstration.

Secondly the conference decided to publish a newsletter collating information about individual cases of police harassment and brutality, as well as examples of direct action taken against the police, and details of groups and campaigns that have been formed for the purpose of resisting. Thus, a network of information will form links between people from different areas.

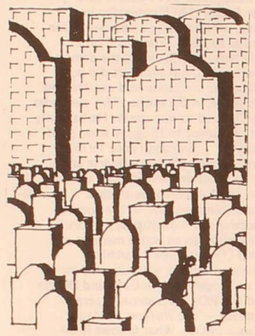
If you have information of use and that more people should know about, or wish to get more details about the Campaign and the proposed actions write to:
Box CAPR, 83 Blackstock Road, London N4 or phone *01-341 5340.*

JOB OFFER

CAMBRIDGE FREE PRESS needs a new worker. We are a small mixed printing co-op, working with local radical and community groups. For a 4 day week the present low wages are being discussed re. higher rates and child-care arrangements. No experience necessary, but a committment to collective working important. Applications from all women welcome. Contact: *C.F.P. 25 Gwydir Street, Cambridge. Tel. (0223) 316403* by end of November.

WELFARE STATE?

The anarcho-syndicalist Central London Direct Action Movement group is now holding monthly public meetings. Their first one is *The Welfare State*, to be held on Tuesday 19th November at 7.30pm in Room 2F, Polytech of Central London Students Union building, 104-108 Bolsover Street, London W1. Further details of forthcoming DAM meetings and publications from: *Central London DAM BM Hurricane, London WC1 N 3XX.*



ANARCHIST ENCYCLOPAEDIA

A pplication forms and prospectuses for *The Anarchist Encyclopaedia* (general editor, Stuart Christie) can be had from *TAE, Cambridge Free Press, Unit 6, 25 Gwydir Street, Cambridge CB1 21G* The first of the 'Folios' will appear late this month (November, 1985).



Publications Received

SYNDICALIST FIGHT

First issue of the paper of the Syndicalist Fight Group. 6 pages. 10p. Contents are What price non-violence? The relevance of Anarchism today; Kent Messenger Dispute and more. It's available from:
68 Thorold Road, Chatham, Kent. Telephone 0634 403852.

Rekyl No 3 September 1985. Denmark's answer to *Black Flag*, *Rekyl* is published by the Anarchist Black Cross in Copenhagen. This issue contains articles on Stonehenge, Katsuhisa Omori and analysis of a recent spate of bombings in the city of Copenhagen. In Danish language. Price 6 Danish Kroner. Available from:
Anarkistisk Bogcafe, Nansensgade 43, 1366 Kbhagen. K. DENMARK.

BROKEN CHAINS

BROKEN CHAINS No 3. Sept-Oct 1985. Anarchist and local news from Canterbury a hot-bed of subversion and sedition. A great read! Price 25p available from:
20 Uolands, St. Stephans Hill, Canterbury.

CNT No 179, Paper of the Confederation de Trabajo, Spanish section of the International Workers Association (the anarcho-syndicalist international). A well produced anarcho-syndicalist paper. This issue has articles on the CNT's 75th Anniversary celebrations, the economic situation in Latin America, South Africa, news of CNT activity and lots more. An excellent read. In Spanish language. Price 50 pesetas Available from: *Plaza Tirso de Molina 5-2', 28012 Madrid, SPAIN.*

SOLIDARIDAD OBRERA No 164. The fortnightly paper of the CNT in Catalonia. News of the CNT activities plus international anarchist news. Another good anarcho-syndicalist paper, in Spanish language. Price 50 pesetas. From:
Calle Reina Cristina 12-2-2a IZ, Barcelona 08003 SPAIN

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Full Marks Bookshop have moved, so have *Stuff It, Harpy, ACAB, Drowned Rat Collective, @ Wimmin* and *A Bristol Anarchist Group* and can now be contacted at: *c/o Full Marks, 37 Stokes Croft, Bristol 6*

No. 144
BLACK FLAG
THE ANARCHIST FORTNIGHTLY
30p
19-11-'85

LAW AND DISORDER IN 1985

NEW INTELLIGENCE UNIT TO COORDINATE COMMUNITY AND RIOT COPS

The Central Intelligence Unit has been set up at Scotland Yard, to translate all the data gathered at ground level via community cops and formulate control strategies.

The CIU was set up earlier this year and is part of A8, Scotland Yard's Public Order section. This section was responsible for Scotland Yard's input into the proposed Public Order Bill, soon to be passed by Parliament. The Bill's provisions will effectively outlaw most political rallies and demonstrations, will introduce new Laws in an attempt to curb 'incitement' as well as 'anti-social' behaviour, and will bring back the old Law of 'SUS' under a new name and with more powers for the police. Further provisions are made under the Bill for the strengthening of the various Laws concerning riot and disorder. After the Bill is passed, it will become easier for persons charged with riot to be convicted, as also people tried for Violent Disorder (applied to those in 'mini-riots') or Affray. In each case provision will be made for juries to automatically convict on the lesser of these charges should the more serious charge be difficult to prove.

Overall the Public Order section hopes to deter acts of resistance by using the new Laws to their full effect. Organisers of marches and those taking part in marches not approved by the police will be subject to arrest with penalties ranging up to 3 months imprisonment and/or a fine. Those taking part in rioting, picketing or any kind of 'violent' resistance will be subject to arrest and face penalties up to 10 years imprisonment and/or fines. Once the Bill is passed the police will be eager to do some test cases, the consequences of this might well influence the adoption of new tactics all round. Ultimately this will mean that the fight back in the workplaces and the inner cities will need to be moved up a notch: set piece battles or mass picketing will lead to many convictions unless we are better organised than those of the enemy, and more guerrilla-style hit-and-run tactics will need to be used than before.

The CIU will play an increasing role in the management of Public Order policing. During times of emergency the CIU will take charge of the National Reporting Centre, the coordinating unit that controls the movement of police, particularly riot police, at a national level. On a more day-to-day level the CIU receives the information sent in by community police in order to build up a more detailed picture of what is happening in all areas at street level. Currently the CIU consists of 24 District Intelligence Officers, each representing a Metropolitan police district. Further information is supplied to the CIU via Special Branch. Needless to say the CIU feeds all the data into the Police National Computer for cross-referencing. Eventually it is thought that every police authority throughout the country will have its own regional CIU, with the Met's CIU taking on a national coordinating role, adding to the array of State intelligence-gathering agencies already in existence, except that in the case of the CIU, thanks to 'community policing', the operatives will be ordinary people up and down the country passing on information unaware that ultimately that information is being processed by a new 'big brother'. Winston Smith, where are you in 1985?

Eric Blair

NB. Both the Anti-Terrorist Squad and the Tactical Firearms Unit (D11) are to be expanded with units created regionally. After the Brighton bombing the anti-terrorist structure came under review and a new body was set up to cordinate the combined forces of the ATS, the TFU, Special Branch MI5 and the RUC (Northen Ireland).

Coming under the overall control of the Joint Intelligence Chiefs (heads of the three Armed Forces, the police and the Security Service), this new body reports on a more regular basis to Police Commisioner Sir Kenneth Newman. The recommendation to expand the ATS and the TFU originated from this new body, whose designation is not yet public, but which we suspect is to be called the Anti-Terrorist Unit and links together Home Office and MOD operations. This new Anti-Terrorist Unit will, of course feed (and be fed) information into the CIU and the other State intelligence gathering agencies.



policeman
What is the policeman doing? He is holding up his hand to stop the motor cars. He will let the old woman cross the street in safety. Policemen take care of us. They see that everybody keeps the law. They take bad men to prison.

MARCH AGAINST POLICE BRUTALITY — Brixton to Hyde Pk.

Several thousand people joined the march for justice called by the family of Mrs Groce who was shot in Brixton by Lovelock a police inspector. Mrs Groce is paralysed and no Inquiry into the incident which lead to rioting in Brixton on Saturday Sept. 29th has been allowed.

The organisers, the Groce Family and their supporters appealed for a peaceful march and their wishes were respected by all but the police who arrested 4 people as they left the Hyde Park area in the underground Tube railway syatem.



Community Policing 1985 style!

Police Murder in Amsterdam

Thursday the 24th of October 1985 saw violent clashes between the Dutch police and squatters in the Staatliedenbuurt quarter in West Amsterdam. A woman with her child were evicted by the cops. The squatters in the area decide to try to re-squat the place, a large number of people forced their way into the premises. One of the cops inside the flat opens fire. A squatter is shot in the arm. But, despite their weapons, the cops are outnumbered and leave, retreating out the back.. .Police reinforcements arrive, burst into the flat despite a hail of stones. Afl those inside are badly beaten up by the police; some are then taken to hospital by an ambulance, accompanied by the cops who take the injured to a station after they are treated. The television shows shots of bloodstained squatters being forced into police vans.

The next day hundreds of people came to the squatters cafe in the area. As the group moved towards where the evicted house is an attempt to re-squat the flat again, they are confronted by a mob of riot police, but they don't give way. Suddenly the news spreads that one of the people arrested the previous day has died in a police cell. The squatters retreat in mixed anger and disbelief. But it is true, Johan Kok, age 23, has died. According to the cops he was a methadone user, a legally supplied substitute for heroin. Because he was in an excited state a police doctor had given him an injection with librium on Thursday evening. The next day at 2pm he was found dead in his cell. According to the police they'd left him alone because he was lying sound asleep in the morning and he was thought to have died before 10am. So the news was brought out that a drug addict who was arrested the day before during a confrontation between squatters and police had died of unknown reasons.

A blatant lie, since people in the cell beside him heard the guards saying that he was throwing up and turning blue at about 1pm. Although the police tried to describe him as a drug addict he was not known as a drug user, so its impossible that he died of withdawal symptoms some 20 hours after his arrest. If the police aren't directly responsible by beating him to death, then they are at least responsible for deliberately letting him die.

Following the bad news barricades were set up. The police reacted by sealing off the area, running their vehicles at high speed toward anyone on the street and using CS gas. People's dismay turned into rage. . . that night small groups of people started smashing windows of Council buildings, painting slogans all over the city and setting fire to institutes responsible for contacts between the City Council and the population. The vents in the Staatliedenbuurt area clearly showed that these outposts of the City Council are only there to give the illusion of distribution of power. . . In really important questions like the eviction they are passed by and that makes them nothing else than an instrument in the hands of the Council (and as such of the State) to control the people.

On Saturday a demonstration with several thousand people marched through the City centre. As it reached the Town Hall it was confronted by a line of riot police, which led eventually to a confrontation. Shortly afterwards the cops split the demonstration into smaller groups by running into the middle of the demonstration. The smaller groups were then followed as usual by the plain clothed snatch squads in their minivans. They drive at high speed into a group, jump out of the van and arrest one or two people, thus creating a climate of fear. On some occasions CS gas was used.

But this only strengthened the rage. That Saturday night, the 26th, flames flared all over the City. Instead of a confrontation hit and run actions were held on a massive scale. The traffic police Headquarters was burnt to the ground, destroying three computers as well. Several cop cars were burnt, the Alien Office was set alight, several more Council outposts were burned down police cars ambushed, windows smashed and Council buildings caught fire, etc. etc. On the national monument on Dam Square the slogan *Amsterdam Police Murder City* was painted. During the night five arrests were made, which brought the total number of arrests since the 24th to about 50 people.

Not only Amsterdam was the scene of unrest. In the City of Haarlem firebombs were thrown at 3 Council buildings and a Courtroom, causing extensive damage. A police building was set alight in Zwolle, and windows were smashed and slogans painted in solidarity in several other Dutch cities. There were solidarity actions in Germany as well where windows of the Dutch Consulate and Dutch companies were smashed and slogans like *24/10 Amsterdam comrade murdered in a police cell* and *Police murder international*. It was only a month ago that a demonstrator was killed at a protest against a meeting of a neo-Nazi party in the German town of Frankfurt, when he was run over by a watercannon.

The total damage to Council and police property in Amsterdam alone is over £1 million. This violent reaction to the first dead squatter is a break with the usual forms of protest. With a few exceptions (the burning down of a big supermarket with high investments in South Africa in

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

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HOME NEWS

BLACK FLAG READERS MEETING

Despite the temptation to have a go at the fascists trying to push in on Rememberance Day several people did turn up to Conway Hall to meet with *Black Flag* collective members and a fruitful discussion was had. Details in the next issue of matters raised and the changes we hope to make.

TROT GURU GO GOES GONE

Marxist-Trotskyist guru Gerry Healy has been expelled from the 'Revolutionary Workers Party' which he founded as the British section of the Trotskyist Fourth International. The Party paper *Newsline* accused him of 'abuse of power for personal gratification' and 'reactionary practices' (abuses and reactionary practices that his highness Trotsky made too!)
The SWP and Tapeworm aka 'Militant' have been discussing merger lately so perhaps Healy was into the Labour Party too? The WRP which evolved from the WIL, RCP (yep same name as the present ones) and SLL has unlike the Rajneesh 'orange' people not burned its bibles and dissolved itself and will continue without its founder as one of the 54 varieties of Vanguard Marxism.

ARSONIST GOES FOR WRP

A man was caught outside the Trotskyist Workers Revoluionary Party HQ, Clapham in South London, when a bomb he was carrying blew up in his car injuring him. The attempted bombing of the WRP took place after a week of Press 'shock horror' stories on the alleged sexual exploits of 73 year old WRP guru, Gerry Healy. The man caught with the bomb has been named as Tony Leconder of the neo-fascist *British National Party. Leconder is a* neighbour of the late Kassam family, an Asian family in Ilford, East London who died when their home was arsoned back in July. Circumstantially at least, Leconder's attempt on the WRP HQ would surely make him the number one suspect in the Kassam murders, if not other similar arson attacks in the East End.

ARSON ATTACK ON GYPSIES

Shortly after the Notting Hill Carnival in August, the travellers of the Travelling Mutoid Waste Company Roadshow had squatted a yard in West London near to the Westway. All was resonably quiet until early September. At about 2am on the first Saturday in September, a noise was heard in the bushes. Someone went to investigate, and saw two guys hanging around. He asked them what they wanted, they said they were looking for somewhere to crash the night. He said 'no' to them and also observed some cans sitting on a wall, which it is now thought may have contained petrol.

2 people decided to stay up the night as they feared something might happen. ¾of an hour later about 6 - 7 petrol bombs were thrown over a horse box in which someone was living. Someone went to tackel the two guys, they broke his ribs and punctured a lung. They then poured petrol over him and set him alight, fortunately he managed to put himself out. Two other cans of petrol were thrown over another bus, but were extinguished. The fires were put out and the filth called. A 3rd person was seen and is thought to have had a shotgun. . .

It's still uncertain who did the attack, local business was suspected, but no connections can be found. 2 years ago a group of gypsies had petrol poured over their caravans and told it would be set alight if they did not move immediately.

The site belongs to the GLC who have offered it to Hammersmith Council for £500 a year rent, to make it into a permanent gypsy site. However the Council did not take the offer up, so it was empty and may well be once the Roadshow leaves. It is also thought that local businessmen see the yard as a lever for the gypsies, who they do not want in the area.

SOURCE: S.A.G.

YOUTH TORTURE SCHEMES

28 people have been killed and more than 13,000 injured (including amputations) while taking part in the State's YTS racket over the past 5 years.

MANCHESTER SBAU

Stop Business As Usual on Thursday 28th November, 1985. Meet at 10am Victoria Statue, Picadilly Gardens, Manchester.
MANCHESTER STOP BUSINESS AS USUAL
c/o Raven Press (Box SMAG) 75, Picadilly.

Handsworth Nazis 2

In the aftermath of the Handsworth riots *Black Flag* asserted that one of the triggers of the violence – the burning of a local Bingo Hall was done by members of an all-White neighbourhood vigilante group. Recently a statement has been issued by Black defence group members in Handsworth confirming this allegation.

The statement – published in the pages of *Searchlight* – made it clear that 'the fire was started by the vigilante group and the hoax phone calls were made to draw the police and fire brigade into the area to create confrontation between our community and the police in order to cover their tracks.' The same statement, in addition, extended condolences to the relatives of those who died in the Post Office fire. Information has also come to light revealing that a group of Afro-Caribbean youths ran from shop to shop getting the shopkeepers and their families out of the buildings and to safety, away from the raging fires. None of these facts were, predictably covered by the Press.

Another statement, issued by members of the Handsworth Defence Campaign, stressed that 'No Asians were attacked by the Afro-Caribbeans during the rebellion' and that 'It was a rebellion against poverty and police harassment.' The inference is that the Asian premises were attacked by White youths, as was the Post Office. The press at the time put out statements alleging that the two Asians inside the Post Office had been tortured by Black youths. In the wake of the riots it was found that the two had died of asphyxiation and had not been beaten. Unlike the Black youths accused of the murder of PC Blakelock in Tottenham a month later, the White youth charged with the murder of the Asian brothers received virtually no media attention. Again, the inference is that a police officer's life is worth more than the lives of two Asians:– the sort of inference that justifies the attack on the police in recent uprisings – a justification that the Statist left, typified by *Searchlight* and its open dealings with Special Branch, is unable to openly endorse.



PHOTO: Monique

I'm grinning because of the riot cop behind you!

Reading Anarchists - 20th Anniversary

To celebrate its twentieth anniversary, the Reading Anarchist Group decided to have a birthday party. It took the form of a 3 day free festival on squatted land in the middle of Reading. The event came to be called by its 'code' name of 'Doris's birthday party'. The whole of Reading was invited and the theme was, 'If there is anything that you ever wanted to be, come and be it at Doris's birthday party.'

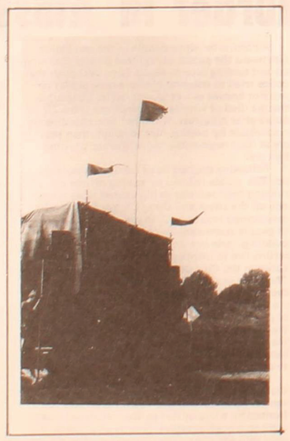
The necessary £1,000 plus needed to finance a stage, PA, lighting, generators, chemical toilets, first aid facilities, etc was raised from donations and a series of gigs held during the previous year.

When the first leaflets and posters advertising the event appeared, the editor of the local evening paper called on the police to use force if necessary to prevent the event from taking place, and to protect the local residents and their property!

The Festival got off to a slow start on Friday, the site of the Festival was changed to put off the cops who expected people to turn up elsewhere. On Saturday night there about a thousand people on the site and the party went on until dawn. About the same number turned up on Sunday, all weekend the free firewood kept the campsite fires going and the two dominant sounds were those of music and laughter.

The free festival was a success, we learnt a lot about libertarian and co-operative organisation and working together – and we still run into people who came and who are still talking about the fun they had. Next year Doris will be twenty-one. . .

SOURCE: John Doe.



NORWICH SBAU BUST FUND

20 people were arrested on Norwich's Stop Business As Usual demonstration. Idealistic plans had been made based on the experience of the London Stop the City demos, conveniently forgetting that in Norwich, a small city you cannot disappear into the crowd. Promises of support from both Norwich people and others in East Anglia failed to give up the 100 or so expected and on April 30th only about 30 people turned up.

Yet it was decided to go ahead anyway – chaos ensued. A smoke bomb was put into Barclays Bank, along with paint bombs and some unlit fireworks. This caused the Bank to be closed all day as the Bomb Squad had to come to defuse the fireworks. After this there was a run down the main shopping street breaking windows and paint bombing Banks and building societies. A mistaken route also left the activists in a quiet area so with nothing else to do they faded away into the City. 3 people were arrested at that time. The rest got together later contacted the local TV station to try and explain aims. Wide local press coverage pleased all.

Norwich C.I.D. hammered the people they had arrested, who were only 16/17 years old and never been arrested before. They didn't have a solicitor and eventually gave other names. . . From this everyone else was arrested over the next few days. Most were let out on bail but 6 were put in remand for 3 weeks as the 'ringleaders'. Eventually charges of riot and conspiracy to cause criminal damage and some actual criminal damage up to £4.500 for one individual. The total damage is around £25,000.

At present Court appearances have led to Crown Court on January 13th and the final trial is expected in May/June 1986.

Money, advice and support is needed. Those labelled 'ringleaders' are being threatened with up to 4 year prison sentences. Attempts to organise benefit gigs and collections are bringing in money slowly. Although naive in their planning of the action and their dealing with the police the defendants feel they are now paying for the apathy of others – for if more had turned up less would have been caught.

R.E. Sist,
c/o The Green House,
48, Bethel Street, Norwich

SOUTHWARK – STATISTS vs SQUATTERS AND TENANTS

Southwark Council has issued a thousand notices to squatters through Council bailiffs, trying to get people out of their homes most of which have been renovated by the squatters themselves.

A speaker for the Council said: *'We need to control over our own lettings and to decide who has what home'.*

Could you have a better representation of State Socialist ideology?

On the Pullens Estate where 39 one-bedroom previously neglected, gutted and vandalised flats have been repaired and improved at the squatters expense who were invited to move in by the official tenants' association there was resistance.

Flats were barricaded and flour bombs prepared, tenants and squatters rebuffed the bailiffs who had arrived with 16 eviction notices and withdrew.

The buildings concerned were not built by the Council. They have fallen into its hands through negligence and presumably belong to the ratepayers and not the Council itself which claims to 'represent' tenants in the area.

HOME NEWS

LONDON ANTI-APARTHEID MARCH 2/11/'85

On Saturday November 2nd, approximately 100,000 people marched through London to protest against the murderous South African regime.

At the end of the demonstration in Trafalgar Square, police were present in large numbers, guarding the S.A. Embassy. They began using snatch-squad techniques, grabbing people from the crowd which overflowed from the Square. Fireworks, sticks off placards, bottles and iron railings showered on the police when they did arrests as people pushed and shoved against police lines. Speakers from the platform went on.

4 police were hospitalised after the demonstration, but there were over 100 arrests-often vicious pounces by a group of cops onto one person.

Barclays and other windows were smashed as a mass of people ran up Charing Cross Road.

WARNING: Police were using under ground tunnels to the tube stations to kidnap people from Trafalgar Square and beat them up on the way to the police vans.



WORSTBORE

Peregrin Worsthorne hits out in the *Sunday Telegraph* against the 'clergymen, academics teachers, journalists etc.' with their 'kind of Hampstead God, their kind of Hampstead religion, their kind of Hampstead sweetness and light' – working an old 'Telegraph' Peter Simple cliche about Hampstead. We don't have much time for the no-longer trendy lefties either, but what kind of clergymen, academics, teachers or working journalists could afford the kind of Hampstead money to get into Hampstead houses? A current advertisement lists the latest going price fro a Hampstead house at *'from* one million pounds'.

Lesser houses average about half-a-million.

H.A.S.

POLICE VERSUS YOUTH

Youths in the pit village of Askern, near Doncaster Yorkshire on the night of 4th November attacked the local police station with stones, milk bottles and fireworks.

Meanwhile on the 30th of October the Brixton police, approximately 100 strong raided several homes in Arlingford and Brailsford Road, Tulse Hill seeking goods looted in the riots over a month before. Of course no goods were found, the cops informers/surveillance was either way out or it was a revenge 'sledgehammer' action to show who is boss in the area. Either way the Council repaired the broken doors and send the police the bill. Photographs were taken of startled residents including a 74 year old bloke as he lay in bed! The warrants were issued by Camberwell magistrates and it seems gave the cops a free ticket to terrorise the innocent locals. Three of the residents were arrested but later were realeased without charges, one after four hours of checking if his tobacco was sold by a local shop or not, it was of course!

LONDON SOLIDARITY BY SQUATTERS

A picket of the Dutch Embassy was held on November 5th in solidarity with Dutch squatters by London squatters and friends of the self-help housing movement. An Embassy official complained that the car belonging to the Ambassador had been covered in paint the previous night and graffitti put about the area.

SCABS EXPROPRIATED

One night in the last week of October the safe was chiselled out of the office of the newly formed Union of Democratic Miners (scabs!) at Annesley-Colliery Ashfield, Nottingham and £750 was expropriated.

Authentic.

Smash South African Business

STOP SOUTH AFRICAN BUSINESS DAY – LUTON

People demonstrated in 2 town centre branches of Barclays Bank. Leaflets were given out, Barclays own leaflets were thrown down the escalator, and a glass door was smashed. In Tescos and Sainsburys trolleys were filled with South African goods and left at check-outs. That night a third branch of Barclays was paintbombed, and a Wimpys Restaurant was graffittied.

A week later, the South African Ambassador came to town to speak to a meeting organised by Luton's racist MP, John Carlisle, and about 60 people picketed. People going in and out of the meeting were spat on and shouted at. One car leaving was dented by flying boots. One person was arrested.

On October 12th the official 'Luton anti-apartheid group' organised a picket of Barclays. Much to their dismay, some of us tried to get inside the bank, but were stopped by the police. We did stop the door for a few minutes.

Luton @s.

STOP SOUTH AFRICAN BUSINESS – MANCHESTER

Several Barclays Banks around Manchester were sprayed up and glue was put in their locks. Posters were also put up. South African Airways had extra grafitti, glue and paint. No arrests.

Subversive @non.

INDUSTRIAL

NATIONAL UNION OF TAILORS AND GARMENT WORKERS – OFFICIAL STRIKE AT CONTRACTS - SOUTH SHIELDS

Over 160 clothing workers and members of the NUTGW have been on strike since 17th September 1985 for union recognition.

The Contracts Company which is a subsidiary of FRENCH CONNECTION have refused to recognise the union since Feb. 1985 even though there has been over 100 members at the factory since it opened in July 1984 and many more have previous membership at S Newmans.

We want union recognition because:

* Overtime is compulsory. If we don't work it we get the sack.
* There are no allowances with bonus scheme.
* We have to use a disc system to visit the toilets.
* The companies discretion is used to pay full basic wage.
* No one can earn bonus no matter how hard they work.
* Management talk to us like we are dogs.
* No warnings are given before sacking of employees.
* The workforce has tried all sorts of methods to urge the employers to recognise the Union including petitions and challenging them to arbitration through ACAS.

No shop steward is allowed to operate in the factory and a number of stewards have been sacked since the dispute began.

The Company have advertised our jobs in the paper and have advertised to put our work out to other Clothing Firms.

We need your help!

It is vital that this strike is won; the fight for trade union recognition and properly negotiated terms and conditions affect all workers and trade unionists everywhere, especially in this area.

– Visit picket lines before 8 am and send messages of support.
– Collect at your workplace/school or in the neighbourhood on a weekly basis and send cheques to *NUT&GW Contracts Dispute Fund, c/o NUS Building, Coronation Street, Southshields, Tyne & Wear, Tel: 0632 - 561308/09*

SOURCE: Newcastle DAM-IWA
C/o Days of Hope Bookshop,
115 Westgate Road,
Newcastle Upon Tyne.
England

N.U.T.G.W. DEMANDS UNION RECOGNITION AT CONTRACTS LTD./ FRENCH CONNECTION

LOW PAY STRIKE LOW WAGES – OUTRAGEOUS!

40 low paid men and women at an Ilkeston moulding factory have gone on strike to achieve a 'living wage'.

The stopped work originally to protest a mere 5½% increase (they want at least 10% – earning £64 gross for a 39 hour week) for the 130 workers at Metal Closures and Mouldings Ltd. of Digby Road, Ilkeston which amounted to a £3 increase for full timers.

The Company serves Marks & Spencers the Milk Marketing Board and British Vinegar.

All the workers are entitiled to State benefits to bring up their incomes to the £90 per week level.

A similar company, Venus, next door pays £22 per week more for the same sort of work and hours!

TGWU backed, lorry drivers for the most part have refused to cross picket lines.

Contact, donations, messages of support to: *John Kerry, 14 Haddon Street, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, DE7 8LD*

NCB INSISTS ON CLOSED SHOP

The National Coal Board's insistence that it it will only recognise the UDM (Union of Democratic Mineworkers – the new bosses union) in Nottinghamshire and South Derbyshire to the exclusion of the NUM effectively means that the NCB is attempting to push through a kind of scab closed shop. The tactics are to capitalise upon the present demoralisation within the NUM, to offer incentives to UDM members but not to NUM members and to progress with all UDM negotiations in the hope that such encouragement will further demoralise the NUM to the extent that it either collapses totally or becomes a largely ineffective union continuing only as a symbol of forgotten union militancy.

The pundits on the right who point gleefully to a new alliance of right-wing bosses unions, poised eventually to either split the TUC or take over its function, are unfortunatley not too far off the mark if current signals are correctly interpreted. The NUM with insufficient support from a passive trade union movement, was forced to accept defeat and has since been forced to acquiesce to massive closures of pits throughout the country and massive job losses, as predicted by the NUM before and during the 1984-'85 strike.

The trade union left is in retreat: the old tactics having failed (mainly through lack of support). The initiative instead is now with organisations such as the NCB as much as with working class capitalists. Effectively outlawed, those miners in the mining industry and those workers in other industries whose unions or organisations are not recognised or who end up getting the worse deals in favour of those workers who meekly accept government policy and the rule of bosses, will be forced eventually to seek other means to challenge this state of affairs. The main stumbling block to union militants reorganising is the TUC itself, which in time will fall in line with the scab breakaways.

A split in the TUC is seen by many as divisive, but it may well be necessary and desirable if the current impasse is to be broken. A syndicalist rank and file movement has to be the only way forward for workplace organisation

Typists Note: If workers are to break out of the wage-slave market then the 'problem' of the unemployed who will be used to scab on strikers must be taken on and only syndicalism overcomes the real division between work-place and neighbourhood by federating for mutual aid. This was the strength of the miners, the work-place and the community combining, but the women who carried the strike for so long are still not NUM members, and the support groups in other industries and areas have declined with the Party politics killing off any initiative so far. . .

RANK AND FILE CONFERENCE

To discuss action around:
Support of jailed and sacked miners.
Opposition to anti-union Laws.
British withdrawal from N. Ireland.

Sponsored by the Miners Rank & File Movement, Scottish Teachers Rank & File and the Building Worker Group.

On Saturday 30th November
At Sheffield University Students Union, Sheffield.

This is a delegate conference, delegates and observers are welcome. More information, and credentials can be obtained from: *Rank & File, c/o Box 551, London SE5 8JJ.*

SUBSCRIBE TO BLACK FLAG –
– THE ANARCHIST FORTNIGHTLY!

ANARCHIST BLACK CROSS

ANARCHIST BLACK CROSS NEWS

MICHAEL DAVIES

Michael Davies has spent the last two years of his life in Park Lane Hospital, outside Liverpool.

Park Lane is no ordinary 'hospital'. The 'nurses' there are all members of the Prison Officers Association, and every patient answers to a consultant psychiatrist. This should help to explain the type of 'hospital' Michael is in.

About four or five months ago, Michael joined the Direct Action Movement and started subscribing to *Black Flag*. Members of Liverpool DAM began to visit him but after only two visits they were banned from seeing Michael by charge 'nurses' because, in their eyes, Anarchists are 'subversive'.

As well as the ban on Anarchist visitors another visitor was subjected to interrogation and mail, papers and magazines sent to Michael have been held for periods of 10 days.

Liverpool DAM are waiting to discuss the case with Michael's consultant psychiatrist and will argue for permission to go on visiting Michael in future. They have asked us to publicise the case and urge readers to send messages of support and solidarity to Michael in the meantime.

All letters should be sent to:
Michael Davies,
Eliot Ward, Park Lane Hospital,
Maghull, Liverpool L31 1HW



MURRAYS BENEFIT SUCCESS

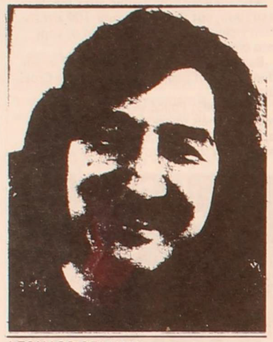
On September 26th Southampton Anarchists staged a benefit gig in support of Noel and Marie Murray (two Anarchists sentenced to life imprisonment for killing a cop in 1975) and raised approximately £75.

In a recent letter Noel Murray told us *I'm glad to hear that you're making good progress with the rebuilding of the Anarchist Black Cross. There seems to be an ever increasing need for it. How are things going with the Omori Campaign? Is the hunger strike still on in Greece?*

Well it is always encouraging to hear someone thinks we are making progress. The Omori campaign will be boosted we hope with the production of a video on the background and current death penalty threat to the Japanese comrade K. Omori. The Greek comrade V. Armanious is off hunger strike after he was released from jail, but he still awaits trial alas.

LEONARD PELTIER

Ten years ago, two FBI agents were killed in a shoot out with members of the American Indian Movement on South Dakota's Pine Ridge Reservation. After the agents were wounded and took refuge behind their car, they were approached by an unknown person and shot to death at close range with a high-powered rifle.



LEONARD PELTIER

Three persons were tried for the crime in two separate trials before two different judges. The first defendants, Bob Robideau and Dino Butler, were acquitted in 1976 on a plea of self-defence. During the second trial, in 1977, AIM member Leonard Peltier was convicted of killing both agents and sentenced to two consecutive life terms in prison by Federal Judge Paul Benson. His appeal to the US Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit was denied. In 1982, his attorneys asked for a new trial, saying they had new evidence. Judge Benson denied their request, but on April 4th, 1984, the Court of Appeals ordered him to grant a hearing limited to the consideration of evidence obtained through a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit. Among the 12,000 pages of material released was a teletype dated October 2, 1975, sent by an FBI ballistics expert to his superiors. The teletype, which was not made available to the defence during the original trial, indicates that the gun used, allegedly, by Peltier could not have fired the bullets whose castings were found near the bodies.

The evidentiary hearing was convened in Bismarck, North Dakota, on October 1, 1984. Defence lawyers argued that the Government's failure to disclose the teletype violated Peltier's due process rights and the court should order a new trial. FBI ballistics specialists testified for the prosecution that the shell castings referred to in the teletype were not the 'critical' ones found near the bodies, which they said they had not examined at the time the teletype was sent.

Toward the end of the hearing, John Privitera, one of Peltier's attorneys, noticed that with the ballistics report were notes in an unidentified handwriting which linked the shell castings to the gun Peltier allegedly used to murder the agents. The discovery contradicted the testimony of the FBI's chief ballistics expert, who stated under oath that only he and his assistant had prepared the report. Privitera contended it was highly suspicious that the handwriting on the notes was not that of the ballistics expert or his assistant but of an unidentified person. The prosecution had described the ballistics expert's testimony at the oginal trial as its 'most critical piece of evidence'.

After Judge Benson granted the defence request to call an analyst to determine if the unfamiliar handwriting belonged to a third person, the hearing was adjourned, only to be reconvened by the prosecution moments later. The FBI's expert returned to the stand and claimed that he 'misspoke' in his earlier testimony, thus avoiding a possible perjury charge. He admitted that the strange handwriting did belong to a third person, although he did not identify that person or say why that handwriting did not appear on any of the other notes.

In November, the government announced that the handwriting belonged to an agent trainee named William Albrecht, who had worked in the office for a short time during the investigation. Peltier's attorney argued that the FBI's inability to identify immediately the third person who had helped prepare the crucial ballistics report cast doubt on the ballistics expert's testimony at the hearing and left the teletype's conclusion standing.

Nevertheless, on May 22, Judge Benson denied the request for a new trial. 'Because the October 2, 1975, teletype. . .would not have affected the outcome of the trial, and does not create reasonable doubt that did not otherwise exist, Peltier has failed to establish a constitutional error,' he wrote. Surely a teletype that had been withheld from the defence and that had discredited what the prosecution considered the key evidence in the trial casts a reasonable doubt on the constitutionality of the prosecution's tactics.

What about the mysterious handwriting and the dramatic turnaround of the FBI's expert?According to Judge Benson, the fact that the ballistics expert 'could correct an error he had made in his earlier testimony adds to, rather than detracts from, his credibility.' His reasoning makes sense only if one agrees that recanting testimony at the last minute to avoid a perjury charge enhance a witness's credibility.

This is the third time Leonard Peltier's case has come before Judge Benson, and the third time Judge Benson has denied him due process. Before the evidentiary hearing, Peltier's lawyers petitioned the Court of Appeals to issue a writ of mandamus removing Judge Benson from the case on the ground that statements he made out of court showed bias against Native Americans in general and Peltier in particular. The court postponed a decision on the petition pending the outcome of the hearing.

In June, Representative Don Edwards, chair of the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, charged that the the evidence before Judge Benson clearly indicated 'government abuse of the investigative process, suppression of evidence and falsehood.' Edwards plans to file an amicus curiae brief, signed by 100 of his colleagues, calling for a new trial.

Peltier's appeal of Judge Benosn's decision is expected to be argued before the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit soon. In a statement Leonard Peltier said, 'A fair trial is supposed to be the right of every American. All I ask for is this right.'

N.H.

Leonard Peltier Support Group — Kansas
CONTACT: Arthur J. Miller.
PO Box 6130, Kansas City, KS 66106
USA

LATE NEWS

During October (1985) the US Circuit Court of Appeals in St Louis heard oral arguments by Leonard Peltier for a new trial, based on overwhelming evidence of Government misconduct and perjury in the original trial. As we go to press, the rsult of this appeal is not known.

Send solidarity greetings to:
Leonard Peltier (89637 - 132)
Leavenworth Federal Prison,
PO Box 1,000, Leavenworth,
Kansas 66048, USA

USA

PRISONERS DEMAND HUMAN RIGHTS

Prisoners in the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility have long been fighting to secure basic human rights. Their main grievances include being denied the right to possess a radio, to purchase hygiene articles, to supplement their meager meals with comissary articles, to receive magazines and newspapers, and adequate medical treatment. These demands have been pressed for months through a Law suit, hunger strike, and other measures but without effect. Recently four prisoners — frustrated by the lack of response to these reasonable demands — took some prison guards hostage, holding them for 15 hours until they were permitted to speak to the media to make their demands and conditions known, the hostages were then released unharmed. But none of the demands have been met (the 4 are being held in strip cells in complete isolation).

Industrial Workers of the World people have been supporting the prisoners and ask that readers write to:

Prison Director Richard Selter
Department of Rehabilitation and
Corrections,
1050 Freeway Drive North,
Columbus Ohio 43216 USA

Ask that the prisoners under his jurisdiction be treated as human beings, and that their demands be met. All they ask is for basic necessities and needs which should be permitted regardless of status. Ohio prisoners are now permitted to receive the IWW paper *Industrial Worker* due to previous efforts so writing in can have an effect.

MINER'S SENTENCES REDUCED!

Dean Hancock and Russell Shankland who had been sentenced to life imprisonment, for the killing of a taxi-driver driving a scab to work during the 1985/5 miners strike, had their sentences reduced on Appeal.

They now have only 8 years to serve for 'manslaughter', which means they will become eligible for parole after serving one third of their sentences — two years and eight months — or with good conduct are due for release after five years and four months.

In May when convicted two South Wales mines workers walked out and a thousand strong demonstration through Rhymney, mid-Glamorgan where the men and their familes live took place. Locals have campaigned to get them released to this day and support has come in from all over Britain and from overseas.

Messages of solidarity and greetings to:
Dean Hancock & Russell Shankland
Gartree Maximum Security Prison, nr
Market Harborough, Leicester.

Police Murder in Amsterdam

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

September) Holland doesnt have a history of violent resistance other than smashing windows and rioting. As Holland has always been a very liberal country (to a certain point of course) protests have been much more peaceful than in other West European countries like Germany or France. The Government policy has always been to de-escalate, the react on social protest with a mass of civil servants to encapsulate the protest. Only if that is not possible is the group isolated and wiped out, as happened to the Molukkan train hijackers in 1977 who were executed by commandoes mercilessly.

The housing situation in Amsterdam has always been very bad with thousands of people waiting for a decent house. The distribution of houses didn't work, so the squatters took over part of the distribution, because they are much more effective than the bureaucratic Council institutes. As an old area built in the early 20th Century the Staatliedenbuurt quarter is a deprived area with old houses and a very high rate of unemployment.

With 1500 squatters of 13,000 people it is a squatters stronghold, although most of these squatters have been legalised long ago and are legal tenants. The ongoing economic 'crisis' the Government started to cut public expenditure, which resulted in cuts of social security and increasing the cost of living. Lots of people are no longer able to pay for everything they need, so some people squat to avoid paying rent or to obtain a strong position to lower the rent. Others overturn their gas-meters to stop them from running, because they can't and or don't want to pay a ridiculous price for gas from the Dutch soil.

The week before the events happened that lead to the death of Johan Kok papers on a new police strategy were sent to the squatters group, probably by a police officer who didn't agree. At the moment the police force in Amsterdam is being reorganised. Every small area gets its own police district, so that means 26 instead of 6 districts. The strategy papers say that it is time to suppress all social protest. The situation of 'lawlessness' has to be stopped. For years and years the Council hasn't done anything at all for the people, so they have just done it themselves. They squatted houses, created their own theatre, their own pubs, a children's nursery, and lots of social activities. People found ways to live despite the lack of money and everything. Now the 'Socialist' Labour Council are going to use the police to suppress the position of the squatters, people on rent and rate strikes, etc. Once they are finisheo with the Staatliedenbuurt area they'll 'normalise' other areas. The Mayor, Ed var Thyn, a 'socialist' wants to clean Amsterdam of 'scum'. What he wants is a clean city with lots of useless hotels in which no normal person can afford to stay. They want Amsterdam to organise the Olympic Games in 1992, with all the dreadful consequences for the poor people. Luxurious buildings instead of giving to the real needs of the people who live in the city.

Johan Kok is the first victim of this policy. But we are not going to take it. Like the Blacks and miners in England, Scotland and Wales, and like the Irish, we're not going to give in to a Government that rules for the sake of profit for the big businesses, and that uses its police and Army hirelings to suppress all protest.

SOURCE: Stichting reel

INTERNATIONAL

Denmark

FASCISTS ON THE ATTACK

On October 2nd the violence and hatred between Danish fascists and immigrants culminated in Copenhagen in fights, lots of police in the streets and 7 arrested.

After an intensive coverage in the media the fascists have had a rush of new members and they have become more aggressive trying to play up to media expectations. The fascists have always dressed in green pilots' jackets (and therefore are called 'the Greenjackets'). These same people some months ago nightly attacked a squatted home in Ragnhildsgade street, Copenhagen and terrorised the squatters from their home (see *Black Flag No. 140).*

Young immigrants are now organising themselves in militant groups (Warriors, the 'Black Brigade') to fight the fascists back. But so far most immigrants are just hoping that everything will calm down if they just keep quiet.

October 13-14th saw thousands turn up to a great concert against racism held in the Town Hall Square of Copenhagen by a group called 'SOS—Racism'.

On October 18th a person claiming to represent the 'Green jackets' called a taxi-company demanding that a racist communique had to be read out in the 19.30 news telecast, or they would shoot 4 taxi-drivers and then a police-man every tenth minute. It wasn't read out, and the next morning a taxidriver was found shot dead in his taxicab in a suburb of Copenhagen. It has not been proved that it was the 'Green jackets' though. It could as well be another kind of maniac.

SOURCE: AFID Secretariat,
Tordenskjoldsgade 38
4200 Slagelse. DENMARK

AFID CONGRESS

The Danish Anarchist Federation (AFID) will be holding its national congress from November 22nd — 24th, 1985. Among the proposed items on the agenda are:
a) Anarchism in Denmark today and the role and future of AFID.
b) Affiliation to the International Federation Of Anarchists (CRIFA).
c) Participation in the campaign to free our Japanese comrade Katsuhisa Omori.

The Congress will mark the 15th anniversary of the federation. The 15 years of existence will be celebrated in a proper way.

ACTIONS IN COPENHAGEN

The West German embassy was raided on October 3rd. Windows were smashed, and paintbombs were thrown on the walls, in solidarity with the murdered anti-fascist activist in Frankfurt.

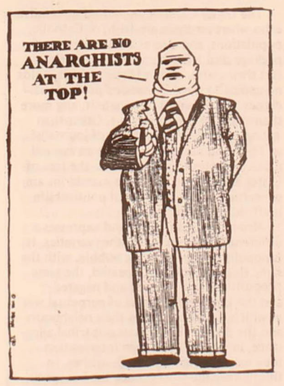
On the 4th of October a solidarity demo with 60 people — stopped by the cops before they reached the embassy — ended with 20 arrests, none were charged with damaging police cars.

The South African consulate was smashed up in late September. On October 30th a demo against apartheid went through the city. The cops didn't show up, the demo shouted slogans, made happenings and ended when 'soldiers' were thrown into the sea.

The SA consulate and 2 multinational firms (that trade with S.A.) were attacked having their windows smashed, graffitti was written and paintbombs thrown on the walls. Butyric acid was thrown and an attempt to arson the premises.

'Daddys Dance Hall' got Butyric acid the day before a musician, Devine who has played in South Africa, gave a show. During the preformance more stink was made.

Three shops that sell S.A. fruit were picketed, 30 people joined in, the shops removed the fruit themselves after a short while. Nobody was arrested.



WEST GERMANY

ATHEISTS ON SHOW TRIAL

Four members of the Bunte Liste, the radical, democratic, anti-clerical organisation concerned with the environment are currently on trial for 'insulting God' (?).

The Bunte Liste staged an 'anti-clerical week' in the strongly Catholic Black Forest city of Freiburg, where they put up lots of posters and distributed leaflets saying Christianity deepens ignorance, that the Church was only there to make money, and that its enemies were being persecuted in West Germany. The poster showed a caricature of a Catholic priest holding up a puppet figure of God and displaying on his gown a badge referring to the 1933 pact between Hitler and the Vatican.

Three students and a 34 year old former Freiburg town Councillor Gottfried Niemitz are accused under a Law banning the distribution of documents that insult religious convictions and are liable to disturb public order. The prosecution arose after the posters were confiscated, protest letters poured in to the Council, and the Catholic Church intervened.

The Prosecution offered to drop the charge to lesser ones because of 'lack of legal substance' but the four accused have demanded a full acquittal.

'There can be no question of even minor guilt. Our only 'crime' is that we are atheists,' said Mr Niemitz.

SOURCE: Godfrey Atheos.

PORTUGAL

CARVALHO SHOW TRIAL

' Hero' of the 1974 Revolution which brought independence to Portuguese colonies and freedom for prisoners and the harassed victims of the PIDE secret police Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho today fears a return to fascism in the region. He thus founded a 'revolutionary army with an historic mission' (which had not been realrealised) that had been infiltrated by the FP25 guerrilla organisation he told his Judges.

The trial of Otelo and 47 others is now being held in a specially constructed Court at Monsanto, outside Lisbon, with thick glass security enclosures separating Judges and Lawyers from the Accused, and them from journalists and the public. Four of the State's witnesses are also held separately, there were 5 but one was shot dead, shortly before the trial opened.

Of the 72 charged, in evidence filling 100 volumes, only 48 are in court as some were never arrested, others escaped from prison while awaiting trial. 'Evidence' is based on police infiltrators or members who turned informers from the meetings of the Force for Popular Unity (FUP) party, the organisation created the State claims as a front for FP25. The FUP was formed in 1980 with Otelo's leadership to support his Presidential candidacy.

The mass, political show trial involves also the 'worker-priest' Manuel Crespo and others already convicted of FP25 murders.

SOUTH AFRICA

STATE OF EMERGENCY

The South African State of Emergency has been extended to Capetown. Already 38 districts including the Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth cities are under direct police rule. The detention of 70 anti-apartheid activists in Cape Town on 25/10/'85 was met with resistance including running street battles in central Johannesburg.

Despite daily police murder squads and the cops' new technology (rapid firing plastic bullet armoured cars and dye firing water cannons etc.); the Zulu versus other tribes and mixed race group attacks and arsons solidarity amongst the oppressed is growing in more areas. Links are made as the country slides into everyday uprisings. 40,000 workers organised in 9 unions have aligned themselves with Western Cape students in their struggle for a free society condemning police brutality and calling for the immediate withdrawal of 'security' forces from the townships.

760 people have officially died in the last 21 months of unrest.

NETHERLANDS

ANTI APARTHEID ACTION

On the night of Friday October 18th, the Benjamin Moloise Commando attacked South African investors in the Dutch City of Amsterdam. Earlier that day, Benjamin Moloise was hung and large scale rioting erupted in South Africa.

Two Amro Banks, a Shell filling station, and the offices of a company which publicises the apartheid regime through schools etc were attacked — slogans painted, windows smashed and equipment destroyed. One Bank window alone costs f28000 (approx. £7,500) to replace! Within an hour of the attacks, all Banks and filling stations in the City of Amsterdam were under guard.

Further attacks are to be expected. . .

PHILLIPINES

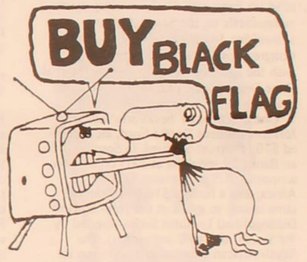
LABOR UNREST

A Phillipine Marine Corporal, Jaime Labor upset at a reprimand shot and killed six officers and then killed himself.

Meanwhile a Mindanao Governor who was a member of Prez. Marcos' reigning New Society Movement and had survived at least three previous assassination attempts was finally executed with a .45 bullet after his car was stopped on the outskirts of Tandag by 'persons unknown'.

Farmers protesting at the regime's brutality and corruption were themselves attacked by police in riot gear as they tried to march towards the Marcos Palace. At least one farmer was killed and many were wounded as the shooting began.

A 3 day strike by transport workers on Panay Island was attacked by police who injured 43 pickets.



IRELAND

HOSPITALS UNDER STATISM!

The economy cuts hit hospitals hard, possibly nowhere so much as Belfast. A brand new maternity hospital which has taken a decade to build, now is finished and it is empty — it cannot be used because there is no money for it. Amongst many petty incidents, the Royal hospital can no longer serve toast for breakfast because there is insufficient staff to toast the bread for the patients.

Not a peep of protest. And not even any votes to consider. The only issues in Belfast, as the whole world knows, are Under Which Flag.

Of course National Health patients could go down south over the border there is a pretty one-way traffic to the North for National Health treatment for abortion or contraception — but the Republic doesn't have a Health Service to get cut. The R.C. Church is still putting the block on any such proposal.

The Irish Hospitals Sweepstake, which is said to finance the Republic's hospitals and has buttered the toast for many a Fianna Fail politician's nominee who happened by chance to become a contractor for sweepstakes tickets, is to be taken over this year by the Government.

As in Britain, most of the work not done by dedicated professionals paid far below their worth is done by volunteers. How can you run a hospital under Statism?

French Connection 2

Paul Barril, the man who leaked information about the extent of the Mitterand regime's involvement in the Rainbow Warrior bombing, is no ordinary 'whistle blower'. Barril is a one time head of an elite anti-terrorist force, patterned on the SAS, within the gendarmerie. Nor was Barril's motive honourable: it was a case of pure revenge.

Two years ago Barril was responsible for the arrest of three Irish nationalists in Paris, who were raided and were seemingly caught red-handed in the possession of guns. The three were held for trial, but subsequently acquitted when evidence was given proving that the guns were planted — by Paul Barril himself. At the time of the arrest the case brought against the three seemed odd, although not entirely implausible: the State accused the nationalists of being in league with anti-Israeli terrorists who had recently killed six people when a Jewish restaurant in Paris was blown up. IRA sympathy for the PLO cause was mentioned in justification. We ourselves considered the possibility of a neo-fascist connection — and we still do. As for the arrests, they were made within days of President Mitterand announcing new measures to combat terrorism. Their efforts to track down Action Directe members responsible for anti-militarist actions, were unsuccessful, and there was little desire in the gendarmerie to track down the Arab perpretators (at the time Press disinformation accused Action Directe of the outrage) of the restaurant bombings. The gendarmerie needed to prove itself and three IRSP members staying in Paris became the target.

Nine months later, the three were all released and Captain Barril was suspended from duty. The full story of Barril's role in the affair was recently published in the French press. According to the source of the story, a journalist (who was a close friend of one of the IRSP members arrested and who had first allerted the authorities to the whereabouts of the three in the mistaken belief that they were implicated in the restaurant bombing), the Presidential Office has known about the affair and Barril's part in it from the beginning but had colluded with the authorities generally to conceal the full facts.

And the Greenpeace connection?

Well, quite simply Barril felt that he should have been rewarded for his initiative, not punished, and so, still having some contacts within the security services — contacts who would relish the idea of the 'Socialist' Government suffering acute embarrassment for their part in organising an act of State terrorism — he was able to discover who exactly had been involved in the conspiracy to bomb the Rainbow Warrior and leak the extent of that involvement to the Press. Barril's twisted sense of morality saw wrong in a government that covered up a murder conspiracy against an unarmed opponent (Greenpeace) but saw no harm in himself as a conspirator in an attempt to incarcerate three innocent nationalists, even if their politics were as Statist and as terroristic as those who had conspired against them.

COMMENT

SOUTH AFRICA

APARTHEID'S INFLUENTIAL FRIENDS

With disinvestment and sanctions the 'burning question of the day', the extent of paid supporters in government departments and other agencies all over the world, especially in the all-important United States, has been the subject of successive investigations, some going back to the so-called hey day of South Africa's 'psyops' during the Eschel Roodie period, but continuing well into the present day.

Being only the tip of the iceberg, over 50 different, all-expenses-paid, trips to South Africa for US Congressmen (sic) alone have been noted over the last ten years or so (these are merely the ones who have been identified). In the majority of the cases the money has been channelled via front organisations set up by or sympathetic to, the South African authorities. In the case of the visits by Congress members, these were arranged with the full knowledge of the US Internal State Department, who on each occasion have done little to prevent the visits.

One recipient of 'honoraria' was the former President Gerald Ford. He accepted $10,000 from Senbank (a South African Bank) for speaking at a US conference supporting US investment in South Africa; also a further $10,000 from the same source to speak at the John McGoff Distinguished Lectures Series (funded by the South African Government). The South African Government is known to have dealings direct with US union officials of the AFL/CIO and particular unions, such as the International Longshoremans Union. With the latter, officials were paid to work against a trade boycott, the money being passed to the officials via certain Dutch trade union officials.

In 1977 the South African government passed $40,000 to the Institute of Policy Studies (based at Miami), whose head was Lt. General Daniel Graham, the former head of the DIA (Defence Intelligence Agency). The Institute was briefed to arrange an 'independent' study to promote the strategic importance of South Africa to the West. Reagan's ambassador to the Organisation of American States, Will Middendorf. was on the Board of Directors of the Panax Corporation, at the time when it received $11 million in laundered South African funds to secretly buy up the *Washington Star*, and other US newspapers. Former Reaganite Secretary of Energy, James Edwards was funded by the South African government subsidised *South African Freedom Foundation* (sic) for an all expenses paid trip to South Africa. Another Reagan aide, in the Office of Trade, Donald Dekeiffer, was once the South African government's chief paid lobbyist in Washington — his main job was to push for the relaxation of the trade embargo.

In the mid to late 70s South Africa employed a New York Public relations export, Sydney Baron, to launder money to bribe/buy off the electoral enemies of those whom the South African State considered a threat. Senator John Turney was an opponent of the South African regime: his Republican adversary Haya-Kawa, had his election campaign funded by Baron to the tune of $200,000. In addition a chain of 15 California newspapers came all out in support of Hayakawa; these papers were all owned by the Michigan based publisher, John McGoff (see above), who in turn was being paid by the South African government. Hayakawa won the election and became a member of the all important Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The same sort of treatment was also dished out to another South African opponent, Dick Clark whose electoral opponent, Rodger Jepson, received $250,000 from Baron.

Baron went on to become the intermediary between South Africa and the Vatican.

In more recent years the funding of foreign sympathisers has become the subject of greater security, leakages have been few, and the adaptability of the South African government to the type of front organisations thought suitable for its propaganda work has become more creative. In Britain, for example, the Foreign Affairs Research Institute was selected as a forum for attacking one of the regimes bitterest enemies, the World Council of Churches. FARI, (headed by Geoffrey Stewart Smith), for instance, co-sponsored a conference with the Institute for the Study of Conflict (a CIA-funded set-up, headed by Brian Crozier, now closely connected with the British based far-right group, the Freedom Association) that was attended by state officials from a number of countries, including William Casey, later to be appointed by Reagan as Director of the CIA. Another such conference was attended notably by Middendorf (see above) and the DIA head, Dan Graham.

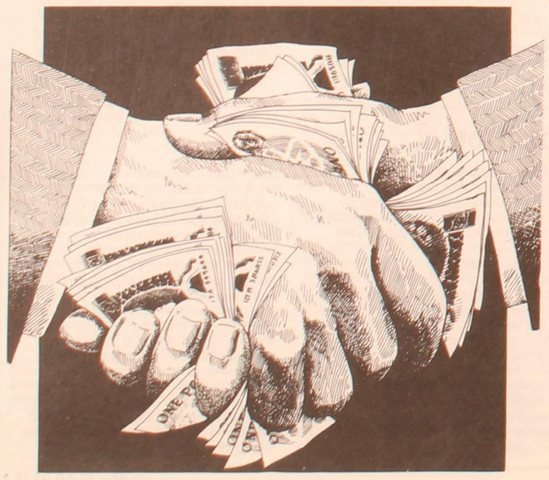
The officials who over the years have become the unofficial friends of apartheid have generally escaped attention or public disquiet. Instead most protest has been firmly fixed on the business and financial concerns that continue to fund the regime. Officially the regime is bankrupt with an international debt well over $16 Billions. The term 'investment' is a bitter misnomer; more correctly, any funding is loans, helping to prop up the economy through the continuing crises. Recently the World Council of Churches reported that the South African regime is the recipient of loans averaging at around $2 — $3 billion each year. The biggest lender to the regime is the combined financial institutions of the UK, with the largest number of loans originating from the Merchant Bankers Hill Samuel, based in the City. While disinvestment or 'divest' as it is called in the USA, is currently being organised by some major banking concerns in the USA, the financial institutions of the UK are now either consolidating their positions as lenders or are taking advantage of the (limited) US withdrawals.

Despite calls by South African trade unions and the United Democratic Front for sanctions and disinvestment, the UK government has let it be known to all the British financial concerns that they will be supported to the hilt against international pressure to disinvest. Over 80 companies who contribute to Tory funds (estimated at £1 million) have assets or subsidiaries in South Africa; among them Tate & Lyle (sugar), Scottish and Newcastle (beer), Rank Hovis McDougall (bread), the Beecham Group (drugs) Plessey Engineering, the construction companies Wimpey and Tavjor Woodrow, Distillers Company (alcohol and thalidomide), Glaxo, Lucas Reckitt and Coleman, and John Brown Engineering. British groups employ some 350,000 workers (7% of the workforce) either through subsidiaries or associated companies. The UK is the largest investor with over £5 billion invested in plant and machinery and another £6 billion in stocks and shares. In total more than half of the 2,000 foreign owned/controlled companies in South Africa are UK based.

Barclays Bank's subsidiary employs 26,338 people and Standard Chartered some 21,716. Lonhro the manufacturers has 10,482 workers. The local subsidiaries of BTR/Dunlop, Courtaulds, Unilever, BET, and GEC each employ between 6,800 and 7,700 workers. The biggest employer is Consolidated Goldfields, through Gold Fields of South Africa. ICI, the chemicals giant, through AECI has a 26,800 strong work-force.

Of the individual banks that are doing well out of investments in South Africa, eight of the 'top thirty' are in West Germany (banks such as NM Rothschild and Dresdner), five in France and four are in the UK (in additon to Barclays, Standard Hill Samuel and Guiness Mahon are the worst offenders). British companies with interests in South Africa are numerous. Those that can be singled out for special

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7





Introduction to Modern Politics
No. 3 Nationalism

The great struggles of the last two centuries concentrated on the rise of the middle class who used the working class as a battering ram against the upper classes to consolidate their growing powers (they also used their wealth to buy into the aristocracy, by marriage). Nationalism was virtually an invention of the bourgeois rise to power; patriotism was equated with radicalism (this was why Tories like Samuel Johnson regarded it as scoundrelly), and, ignoring as it did the differences between classes, it set up the People against the inter-family cosmopolitanism of the old ruling classes.

As late as the 1860's and 70s Nationalism was a great rallying cry which affected the working class in bringing them into the bourgeois orbit. The achievements of Garibaldi, for instance, in fighting to 'free' Italy aroused boundless admiration for this guerrilla fighter (who as a bonus was of 'good family') fighting against Austrian rule 'legitimised' only by rulers' family marriages and connections.

Italy was a variety of small nations. Garibaldi's nationalism and republicanism consisted of trying to weld them together into one nation, great, and 'free' from 'foreigners'. Similarly, Germany had been divided into small states — dukedoms, princedoms and monarchies. It was the great achievement of Bismarck — very much on the right wing — to do what Garibaldi did: weld them into one nation, great and unified under the central domination of Prussia.

Both Garibaldi and Bismarck were nationalists, admired by the bourgeoisie though only one was 'radical' — the other introduced schemes like railway nationalisation regarded by British socialists in our day as 'socialistic' but certainly not so regarded then.

To form a great, strong State was the aim aim of Nationalism; when the appeal of national feelings faded in the working class beginning to organise to take over as a class, Nationalism gave way to Fascism. It used a populist appeal with street gang repression, gradually institutionalised. It guaranteed the continuation of capitalism. Only Hitler went beyond fascism to turn the State against his capitalist backers (despite the Strasser legend to the contrary).

The Ulster Catholics now find a populist echo wherever there are Irish, or Catholic, populations, and also as a cause dear to the package-deal left (the next in this series). But their cause, within Ulster at least, holds no appeal to the dispossessed professional classes. They cannot dominate it, any more than they can the Paiselyites. Other than giving sustenance to a clique of journalists, and political personalities with an assured niche in professional comment, the tree of Ulster is barren so far as the mandarins are concerned, whatever fruitful political life it affords them outside.

Neo-nationalism in Ireland expresses a different face from most other varieties. It is populism forever on the bubble, with the same slogans endlessly repeated, the same propositions put forward and negated, and the Lebanese formula of perpetual war in which everybody hates their neighbours and the division is not class but tribal allegiance, in which the foreign intervention they most inveigh against flourishes. In this neither the workers nor the bourgeoisie nor the mandarins make any headway nor change their status. Power lies in the barrel of a gun or the echo of a speech.

What however is engendered by the struggle is that it offsets frustration on the part of the vast majority who find themselves powerless, and in this it has much in common with most other neo-nationalisms, and also with anti-imperialist struggles.

Faced with the overwhelming sloth and apathy everywhere and the seeming helplessness and hopelessness of everyday life, coupled with the belief that it is impossible to change society, any military struggle against any State attracts attention. If it is class based it gets every form of spite and malice vented on it, but patriotism and nationalism makes it respectable and gives it a wider base.

At worst it attracts odium, but the odium cast on *all* of a religion, a race or a nation, which therefore tends to identify and so justifies its practitioners.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT ISSUE

LATIN AMERICA

URUGUAY

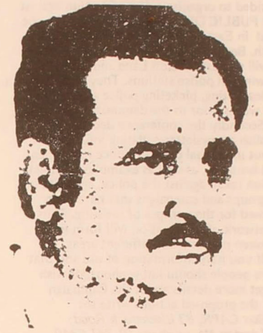
FAREWELL COMPANERO PERez

Washington Perez, militant worker and libertarian, is dead — a witness to the disappearance of Gatti and of Duarte.

He died on Saturday 13 July, at the union headquarters of FUNSA (the Rubber Factory) in Montevideo in Uruguay, whilst staging a demonstration in homage to Leon Duarte and other 'missing persons'. He closed the demonstration himself, but his heart did not withstand the emotions he'd excited and he died there, in the midst of his comrades as they listened to him speak. He had only recently returned to Uruguay from political exile in Sweden (since 1976). W. Perez, along with Leon Duarte and others had founded the FUNSA Union back in 1952 — a union with clear libertarian aims, bastion of the combatative sections of the Uruguayan working class. He was also an active member of the FAU (Federazione Anarchica Uruguayana) until it was outlawed in 1967, and together with Gatti and Duarte created the ROE (Resistenza Operaio-studentesca — The Workers Students Resistance [ROS). What follows is the last interview given by W. Perez in Montevideo, some days before his death.

UMANITA NOVA: Comrade Perez, why was it that you left Uruguay?

PEREZ: I left in May of 1974 as a consequence of the dictatorship that had its inception in June 1973. The forces of repression began to hunt out political and union leaders with the effect that many left the country amongst the militant workers movement. I went to Argentina, took up residence and began to work legally in Buenos Aires. I sold newspapers on the 'Linea Sarmiento' and afterwards at Linares. I lived a very normal life together with my family for the next two years, but then unfortunately a series of episodes constrained me to abandon Argentina and move to a European country.



LEON DUARTE

U.N. When did the Automotora Orletti episode start?In what year?

Perez: The problem concerning Orletti began on the 13th of June 1976. At 4am a group of people came to my house in Moron (in the pronvince of Buenos Aries). They burst in, having kicked down the door and called for 'W. Perez'. The 'visitors' were five or 6 men who kept on calling my name — I came out of the bedroom and told them I was the man they were looking for. One of them said 'Yes, you are W. Perez', and I understood from that, that one of them was a Uruguayan policeman, whom I later recognized. They said to me: 'We know that you're working legally; we also know that the military judge Silva Ledesma is conducting enquiries about you — maybe in three or four months he'll have it finished, but you'll have to come with us now to talk with one of your friends. . .' They put me into a car, taking one of my sons with me.

Once we'd arrived they took the band from my eyes and I realised that we were in a little office (that of 'Automotova Orletti', in fact). They led me up some stairs and into a room where I saw various Uruguayan anu Argentinian militiaries.

I saw, too (I've been in prison a number of times for union activities in Uruguay), the superintendent for matters of intelligence in the Uruguayan Police Campos Hermida. But I recognized too Major Gavazzo, Captain Cordero, Silveyra and others who belong to the forces of repression.

UN: Were they in uniform or 'civvies'?

Perez: They were all in 'civvies' apart from Anibal Gordon who wore the Argentine military uniform.

UN: Were Gerardo Gatti and Leon Duarte there with you?

Perez: On that date, (the first time I was taken to Automotora), Gerardo Gatti was brought before me. It was an awful shock to see Gerardo (whom I'd known all through our student militancy, the union and still in CNT), to see him as they'd treated him: he had one eye all swollen up and his left arm completely infected, from the torture they'd inflicted on him. Gatti had 'disappeared' some days before, and these torturers told me that we were 'free' thanks to their intervention — that they had rescued Gatti from the clutches of the 'Polizia Federale Argentina' who had been torturing him for the past five days.

I want to underline the degree of complicity and collaboration that there was between the Uruguayan and Argentinian military and police.

UN: Is it true that they demanded $2 million for the release of Gatti?

Perez: Yes, they told me to get together $2 million for the release of Gatti. This sum I was supposed to collect here and there, from European organizations of solidarity with political prisoners, from unions and social organizations. They would liberate Gatti and another 10 if I got together that money. They gave me a few minutes alone to speak with Gatti and he said to me: 'Obviously these are the same people who killed Michelini and Gutierrez Ruiz. . .'

(Zelmar Michelini, Senator of Frente Amplio — Leftist Coalition — and Gutierrez Ruiz, member of the Blanco Party and President of the Chamber of Deputies, were kidnapped and murdered in Buenos Aires in May). These words I testified to before the Commission of the Chamber of Deputies.

UN: Did you ever see Leon Duarte there?

Perez: I saw Duarte on the 5th and the last time they took me there, was was the 17th July 1976. I knew Duarte from boyhood, from 1952 we worked together we built up the union.

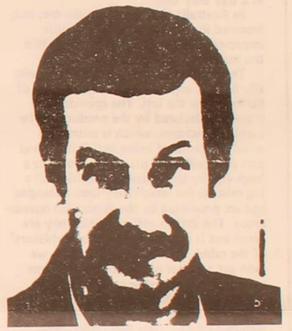
It was terrible to see him thus: he was like a 'mummy' — in the depths of Winter he was wearing short sleeves, very very pallid, and barefoot, and while we embraced he said to me: 'Get away! These are killers. . .' In the previous 5 days he had only eaten a piece of bread and drank a little water. I asked an Argentine Military officer if he could give Duarte a pair of shoes and he said to me: 'Yes, there are more than 80 pairs in here' — which meant that there were a lot of people detained in that place.

UN: What did you do after July 17th?

Perez: My family by then were living in permanent anguish. Through the offices of a friend we had the chance of finding refuge in the headquarters of the High Commission of the United Nations in Buenos Aires (& we took it). Four days later, the Swedish ambassador came to the refuge and we decided to seek asylum in Sweden.

We arrived in Sweden on Aug. 13th 1976, and there, together with other Uruguayan refugees already in asylum in Sweden, we were able to talk to jounalists of Sweden and almost all Europe to then denounce to the world what I and others had witnessed. We didn't speak only of Gatti & Duarte, but also of Hugo Mendez and of other comrades of FUNSA who had disappeared, like Mattos and Santana. We tried to publicise to the utmost what was happening in Argentina & Uruguay.

I am convinced that all our people, the political parties, and obviously PIT-CNT, and the socialist forces, have a real awareness of what we've lived through under this dictatorship. I hope that justice will be done and that those responsible are made to pay for the crimes they've committed in the long night of 11 years that the Uruguayan people have survived through.



GERARDO GATTI

Biog. notes

Leon Duarte: worker in the FUNSA rubber factory, he was for more than 20 years at the head of his union.

A member of the Executive Secretariat of 'CNT' when he was kidnapped in Buenos Aires on July 13th, 1976.

Militant for FAU until it was outlawed, he took part in the creation of 'ROS' — see above— and was one of the principal proponents of the 'Combative Tendency' (an anti-bureaucratic and revolutionary movement in the union).

He headed the general strike of two weeks duration against the 1973 'coup', opposing the Communist Party who wanted it to be confined to 48 hours. His occupied factory, FUNSA, became the focal point of the combattive sectors of the Union during the strike.

Gerardo Gatti: was 45 when he was kidnapped on June 9th, 1976, in Buenos Aires. At that time he actively reorganised the resistance against the Uruguayan dictatorship.

A polygraphist and militant for FAU from 1956 (ie. from its very foundation) he was one of the most prestigious exponents of the workers contingent of the 'Federacione Anarchica'. He was a promoter of student-worker solidarity, of the struggle against imperialism, of the principle of the self-determination of peoples, of socialism and freedom.

He directed the polygraphists' Union until it was prosecuted by the Army and Police; he was one of the founder-members of the 'CNT' (Convencion Nacional de Trabajadores) taking part in its Executive Secretariat in 1965.

In 1977 his daughter Adriana, 17 years old and pregnant, was kidnapped. Her remains were found in 1983 in a ditch.

LETTER FROM ARGENTINA

Dear Black Flag,

Sorry for the delay in answering the note you sent us along with your newsbulletin. We acknowledge receipt of the newsbulletin and thank you for continuing to send it to us. We are impressed by its contents.

We're sending you our paper — *El Libertario* — in exchange. The fourth issue is just out and we hope its contents will give you some idea of our situation and activities.

There's a resurgence of militant anarchist activity and propaganda underway in Argentina, especially among the young who are expressing renewed interest in our ideas and suggestions. In addition to our paper founded this century, the traditional anarchist paper *La Protesta* which was founded in the last century continues to publish. There is also a libertarian magazine called *Utopia* , a cultural centre and bookshop named after Jose Ingenieros and the F.O.R.A., the legendary anarcho-syndicalist union are all active in Buenos Aires. There are also active anarchist groups spreading our ideas and publications in several other large cities in Argentina. The social and political situation has improved notably with regard to freedom, security and cultural activities but we still face serious economic and financial problems with high levels of unemployment, inflation and debts, thanks to excessive State spending (on the military etc.) and State interference in the economy of the country. All the nationalised industries lose money and the State refuses to privatise them. The trade union movement is controlled by bureaucrats who follow Peronism (a.k.a. 'justicialism'), an ideology thought up by dictator Juan Peron in 1944.

I hope we've given you a rough idea of what's happening here, inside and outside the anarchist movement. We'd be happy to answer any questions you may have when you write the nect time.

We urge you to keep in regular contact and we hope to improve our relations with you in the future. We wish you all the best in your activities.

D Batuecas
(Secretary — Libertarian Federation of Argentina)

NB This arrived dated October 28, 1985 before the State of Emergency announced by President Alfonsin. . .

EL LIBERTARIO

APARTHEID'S INFLUENTIAL FRIENDS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

attention include Quinton Hazell Supertite (a subsidiary of British Tyre and Rubber, who recently crushed a strike over low pay by deunionising the workforce and using hit squads to murder activists); ICL, the computer giant. . .the list goes on.

SOURCE: Counterspy (now the National Reporter).

The main London-based clearing house for South African government propaganda on its dealings in Namibia is a firm sited in Westminster with the impressive-sounding name of 'Strategic Network International'. SNI is a small Public Relations consultancy firm, funded by Pretoria, and presently run by Stephen Govier, a former Westminster City councillor, and Captain Patrick Watson ex-Black Watch. They both report to Sean Cleary who works for the Department of Foreign Affairs in South Africa. SNI used to go under the name of the Namibian Information Service and was headed by Sir Trevor Lloyd-Hughes, a one time press secretary to Sir Harold Wilson (the former Labour Prime Minister), who was paid the princely sum of £170,000 a year for his expertise by Pretoria.

LATE NEWS FROM URUGUAY

On August 23rd, Anarchists in Montevideo organised a very successful public meeting commemorating Italian Anarchists Sacco and Vanzetti, murdered by the State on August 23rd, 1927. The meeting was held in a local Trade Union hall and attracted around 700 people. It was the first public meeting Anarchists have held in Uruguay since 1972, just before the Military Dictatorship established itself and violently crushed all political opposition. Leon Duarte, Washington Perez (see above) and other Anarchist victims of State terrorism were also remembered by those attending.

This just goes to show that no matter how hard the State tries, it will never crush Anarchism.

SOURCE: Umanita Nova